Washington Sentinel.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE On the 23d of February, 1855, on the bill to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United

We resume the debate on this interesting subject, which the pressure on our columns compelled us for a while to defer. We do not pretend to give the long speeches which were delivered. It is only our design to present the substance and the main points of the debate.

Mr. WADE thus concluded his remarks-This measure, if it has any vitality, is gotten up for the benefit of the South, and yet it is brought forward by a man from the North. How does this happen? Why are all the rest silent upon it? Why was it that the great and enormous measure of the Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri compromise, was also brought in by a northern man? These things make an impression on my mind which is never pro-duced by what falls from any of my southern friends in advocating their doctrines.

But, sir, the Senator from Louisiana said that the North were the aggressors. Let me ask him if there is not a law in his State by which a man going there from other States, if his color, like mine, is a little darker than it ought to be, [laughter.] is seized upon and put in prison, though he may be the citizen of a free State, entitled, under the Constitution of the United States, to the same privileges and immunities as the citizens of any State? Mr. BENJAMIN. I will answer the Senator

from Ohio, if he will permit me to do so. Mr. WADE. Certainly, sir.
Mr. BENJAMIN. It is true that the free blacks coming to Louisiana are confined unti the vessel in which they come goes out again when they are sent out with it. I am told however, that when they go to certain northern States, they are met on the frontiers, and not allowed to come in at all.

Mr. WADE. I do not think there is any

law to support that practice, if it prevails in the northern States; but I do not think it does. Mr. PETTIT. The Senator will allow me to say that we have not only in Indiana a constitutional provision, but a law carrying out that provision, positively prohibiting any free black, or mulatto, from coming in and setling in the State. One word further: we have imposed a penalty for the violation of that law we have not barbarously imposed that penalty on the black man, but on the white man wh dares to harbor and dares to employ him.

Mr. WADE. I will ask that Senator if he was an advocate of that law? Mr. PETTIT. I was.

Mr. WADE. I suppose so; and I say i

Mr. PETTIT. We choose to judge of th

breed of dogs we want with us. Mr. WADE. I only give my opinion of the law; but, sir, I was speaking of a certain law of Louisiana. It is of no consequence, at present, whether we have such a law as was alluded to; but it is a matter of consequence whether Louisiana, which stands here the accuser of those who have laws in their own vindication, has herself a law by which she claims to deprive a citizen of another State of his constitutional rights. I say a Senator-from that State ought not to stand forth as the ac cuser until he has washed his hands by whip ing out such an odious law. But it is said that the North are the aggressors. When did we aggress? What did we do? I remember full well that you plunged us into the war with Mexico in order to get territory for slavery. You avowed that you did it for that purpose Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to Mr. Pakenham openly avowed the necessity of acquiring terri-

tory for that very purpose. but I am sure the honorable Senator from Ohio does not wish to state anything inconsistent with historical truth.

Mr. WADE. Not if I know it. Mr. BUTLER. Now, with regard to Mr. Calhoun, whose name is frequently quoted as authority on these subjects, I will say, that think he was opposed to the acquisition of ter-ritory from Mexico. He was certainly opposed to the Mexican war. I am not aware of thing in the history of the past to authorize the statement of the honorable Senator from Ohio, that Mr. Calhoun wrote to Mr. Pakenham in reference to the acquisition of any Mexican territory. And allow me to say to the honorable Senator from Ohio, (whatever may have inch of the territory acquired from Mexico, so far as I know, has been occupied by a slave population, so that his own statement is refuted by the facts before him.

Mr. WADE. I was speaking of the avowed object of the acquisition, not of its result. I think I have not misread that most extraordinary document to which I have alluded, nor the reply of Mr. Pakenham to it, nor the re-Mr. BUTLER. To be fair to the gentleman.

I will state that I have no doubt his remark is referable to Texas, and not to Mexico. Mr. WADE. I think I said Texas. Mr. BUTLER. No, sir; you did not. Mr. WADE. Well, I said Mexican war, and

the acquisition of Texas brought on that war. Mr. BROWN, (jocularly.) Now you have it right.
Mr. WADE. I am glad to know that I have

it right now.
Mr. BUTLER. But it took about four trials to get it so.

Mr. WADE. Mr. Calboun asserted, when he made his apology to England, that the nocessity of the acquisition was in order to ge room for slavery. I am not mistaken about that. It was the avowed purpose for which you wanted that acquisition, with a full know-ledge that it would give rise to war, and that it would be a just cause of war on the part of Mexico; and, in this way, you made the fre North pay an immense sum in order to get that acquisition, which Mr. Calboun, then your Secretary of State, said was for that very purpose. There was an aggression, I think some considerable importance.

In the next place, when the territory acquired from Mexico came to be admitted into the Union, what was done? The controversy in regard to the whole of it has not vet been determined, but you have provided that it may come in either with or without slavery. and you have reserved the right, as in the cas of Kansas and Nebraska, to use all your influence to procure it to be brought in as slave country.

Mr. BENJAMIN. California? Mr. WADE. Yes, sir, California I refer to and recollect that Georgia, and, I believe some other southern States, but at all events Georgia and South Carolina resolved that it was a good cause for a dissolution of this Union, if that State came in free.

Mr. BUTLER. It is not so. Mr. DOUGLAS. Never.

Mr. WADE. Yes, sir; Georgia resolved it. Mr. DOUGLAS. I undertake to say that no State in this Union ever resolved that the admission of a new free State was a cause of disunion. The Senstor can produce no authority, record, or otherwise, for any such state

Mr. WADE. I think I can. Mr. DOUGLAS. I undertake to say cannot, and the Senators from Georgia will tell Mr. WADE, I do not believe they will.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, sir: they will.

ed to-though I did not intend to take part in this discussion-I suppose justice at least requires me to interpose, and I hope the honorable Senator will allow me to do so. Mr. WADE. Certainly, sir.

Mr. BUTLER. I venture to say that there nothing in any of the legislative resolutions or anything connected with that fearful contro versy of 1849 and 1850, at all looking to the fact that California was to be excluded because she was a free State. I do not know how the gentleman has got that idea into his head. We have always taken ground in South Carolina and Georgia, (and I think that every other Southern State has taken the ground,) that the people of each State have the right to do as they think proper upon that subject. What we did complain of was that California was brought in by a process unknown to the previous history

of the country, and that was all. Mr. WADE. I understand it. Mr. BUTLER. Now, mind, Mr. President what the honorable Senator has said on this floor, and he has said it on the responsibility o a Senator. I repeat, that it may go forth to the public, he said Georgia and South Carolina passed resolutions that California should not come into this Union otherwise except as a slave State, or, in other words, that the door would be shut against her it she applied as a free State. Now, sir, is that the truth?

Mr. WADE. Mr. President, of course are taken here by surprise. I have had to rely upon my memory for all these transactions which are past, and I cannot now refer to the

documents. I have no desire to do any injus-tice to either of those States, or to misrepresent a single point of that controversy. I certainly understood their position to be what I have stated. I did not, of course, mean to say that the objection was open, avowed, and man-ifest, that the opposition was because Califor-nia applied as a free State, but the opposition was made to her coming in when she knocked at your door for admission, and I have said

that that was the real cause.

Mr. DAWSON. Did I not interrupt the Senator to correct him in relation to the State of Georgia, although I might properly have I abstained from it, because the impression was made on my mind by the course of this discussion, that the great object of the Senator from Ohio was to create prejudice in one section of the country against the other. and I had come to the conclusion that the period was rapidly arriving when it would be does not elevate its advocates in my estimation.

Mr. PETTIT. I would like to enforce the law against the man who would violate it.

Mr. WADE. I understand the gentleman, perfectly; but I say, in my judgment, it is a law most infamous and disgraceful to that free tent of any observations which any Senators may desire to make. I will say, however, that Georgia never has, from her foundation to the present hour, assumed any other principle than that each has the right to come into the Union with such institutions as she pleases, with or without slavery. No such issue as was stated by the Senator from Ohio has ever been presented in our public meetings or the Legislature of the State. It is undoubtedly true that there was some dissatisfaction with the manner in which California came into the Union, and in which it was made a State. The only obection was to the mode.

Mr. WADE. Well, sir, of course I stand corrected by the remarks of gentlemen from those States, who ought to know the facts better than I do. I was barely relying on my recollection. I had not investigated the point. I never regarded that as so fearful a controversy as gentlemen magnify it to here. I was dicate their own citizens from your aggressions, far distant from this Hall at that time; and the noise reached us, but we had no idea that the implication that the States are not to be trusted controversy was so fearful as gentlemen now in the administration of the Constitution of the form of a court, what am I to think? to look into the proceedings of Congress, and I think that some southern States did pass resolutions stating the grounds which would justify them in going out of the Union. This certainly my memory. I undertake to state it only as a matter of recollection. But what was the object of the compromise made in 1850? Was it not said to be, by its advocates, to save the Union form. to save the Union from the disasters which were threatened at the time? Threatened by whom? Not by the North. For what pur pose did any of your eminent and distinguished men go to Nashville? What did you proclaim you would do there? Was it to invite a general convention of all the people of the States been the aim, and I do not believe there was to take into consideration any of the great in-any such aim,) it is very certain that not one terests of the whole country, or did you meet there to devise ways and means whereby you could break the bonds of this Union, and march out of the Confederacy? I will ask the Senator from Georgia whether he has not frequently known southern conventions to meet for the purpose of deliberating upon subjects not at all pertaining to the general administra-tion of the government -- conventions of southern men meeting together to consult how best they could depreciate the interests of the North and build up their own? Has not the Senator himself presided in such conventions? And what would be think now of a convention assembling in the northern States to take into consideration matters pertaining to themselves, to build up their commerce, to build up inter-ests in opposition and in derogation to those of the South? Men standing obnoxious to the charge of getting up such southern conventions. continually come here and tell us that we are aggressors. This is strange doctrine. have we ever done except to bear and forbear, and when threats of dissolution have been thundered forth continually, not by us-

Mr. DAWSON. If the speech of the Sena from Ohio is to go out with these references to myself, it becomes necessary that the country should understand this subject. I do not know the object of the Senator, or what he ntends to effect by his own statements. Mr. WADE. I am barely replying to the

Senator. Mr. DAWSON. But you appealed to me and asked me if I had not presided over south-earn conventions calculated in their character to impair the rights of the North. I answer, never, sir, in my life; and it is the first tim in any place, or on any occasion, that I have heard such a charge made. There have been southern and southwestern conventions called for the purpose of regulating the internal trade. and carrying on our internal improvements, a which gentlemen from your own State, from Indiana, and other free States, were present and the idea of disunion, or doing an act of inustice to the North, or violating any constitu tional right, never entered into the mind of a single individual in those conventions. Their debates were all published, and not even the newspapers of the day made such an insinha-

I repeat, again, that I presume this discus sion is for the purpose of irritation; that the object of the Senator is to inflame one section against the other. I can see no other purpose: but the Senator's references to history and past transactions ought to have been better adjusted, so that insinuations might not be made against gentlemen who have always been for this Union, and who have always been patriotic.

In presiding over the conventions which have been alinded to I set forth my views. Let them be obtained to day and read, and if there is anything but Union feeling, but patriotism, but just appreciation of the rights of every secsubmit. If there ever was a resolution presented calculated to impair the affection of one

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, sir; they will.

Mr. DAWSON. I will.

Mr. WADE. Will the Senator from Georgia tell me what they did resolve?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is a different question. I only said the statement of the Senator is without foundation, and is contradicted by the records and the history of the country.

Mr. WADE. I think I cannot be mistaken in this—

Mr. BUTLER. As my State has been alluded to the country into confusion, to create the contradiction of the country into confusion of the country into confusio fully; let them not avoid the point at issue. I am a lover of this Union; but I, for one, seek

I trust that of a patriot. I have stood by this Union almost as long as any man ought to stand. I have a sacred regard for the memo-sies of the Revolution, and the feelings which have united, and still unite, me to my northern brethren. I shall not suffer this exhibition of bad faith, of unkindness, and of want of generosity, to influence me, if I can possibly avoid it, for I know it is not the feeling of the great

North or the great West.
Mr. WADE. Mr. President, it was not my desire or wish to stir up any ill feeling, although the Senator from Georgia accuses me of it. have none but the kndest feelings for all con cerned in this controversy; but as I under stand it, so must I state it. I think we have gone far enough on this subject to be plain with each other. There is no use in attempting any longer to plaster over this wound. I tell you, sir, there must be good feeling and forbearance on both sides, if you intend to escape a rupture. We stand here accused of being the aggressors, and I have asked in what we have aggressed. I have undertaken to state a little of the history of the past connected with former excitements on this subject. It is said, however, that my memory is at fault. If so, my excuse is to be found in the fact that we have been unwillingly driven into this discussion without being allowed a single

moment to prepare for it.

I have already told you that I did not know such a bill was pending until it was called up this morning. I have only alluded to those things in regard to which it is said my memory is at fault, in reply to the assertion that the North are aggressors. I say we are not ag-gressors. I say there has been an undeviating, unfailing purpose constantly to extend the in-stitution of slavery. I tell you, sir, that last winter's legislation is, above all other things, an aggression which cannot and will not be tolerated. I should be false to you of the South, and false to the North, if I stood here to cry "peace, peace," when I know there is no peace. I tell you you must retrace your steps, you must put us statu quo ante belium before you talk of peace. That is one of the points which must be settled before there will be cordiality, before there can be peace. Do you suppose that we whose political equality on the floors of Congress is hewed down and destroyed by your institution of slavery, will look complacently on your endeavor to spread your institution over a region as large as the old thirteen States from which it was solemnly excluded by a sacred guarantee? Who talks to us of aggression in the face of an act like that? Sir, I tell you you have gone as far as the people will bear. I do not say so by way of threat, because I am not in the habit of making threats. I am only replying to the threats of others as well as I can. I am speaking only of a state of things which all of you must know. No man can fail to understand the feelings of the North on this subject.

Now, while they are struggling to recover the ground lost by the dereliction of northern men at the last session of Congress, while they are struggling to place themselves back in the condition in which they stood before that enactment, when they are very sensitive upon the subject, is it wise, prudent, or proper for you to come in here with a bill which threat-ens to deprive the States of their power to vinyour time is ill-chosen. We of the free States. order to escape annihilation, are compelled to stand up for our rights. For myself I need no prompting on this subject. I claim to feel as ninety-nine hundredths of my constituents propriety compels me to tell you the truth. Have you not witnessed the uprising of the North, where the people, snapping the bonds opriety compels me to tell you the truth. of party like a pipe stem, have come up and back, if it may be, the tide of battle which went so disastrously against them at the last ession; and now upon the heels of that, is rought forward a proposition more invidious ore calculated to wake them up to a sense of their position than even your Nebraska bill it When such a state of things is presented do you suppose that the men of the North, the representatives of those who are struggling in this great cause, are to stand forth here tike sucking doves to beg of you to stay your hands? No, sir; I am not made of that kind of stuff. This is an aggression on our rights, and I am not afraid to tell you so. I blame no man of the South for it, for I have not seen as yet the finger of the South in it. I say it is distasteful to the North; it is in contravention of the rights of the States; and it will be met in the same spirit in which the North met the Nebraska bill. It would have been better for those who wish for peace and harmony be-tween sections, if they had not brought in this

most unnecessary and most exciting bill. What necessity is there for it? The Senato from Maine [Mr. FESSENDEN] commented upon that subject. He has asked you to tell us why, now, after waiting for more than half a century without discovering any occasion for such a law as is here proposed, you should at this particu-lar time, at the heel of the session, crowded with legitimate business, introduce this exciting topic? When I stand up to vindicate, as well as I may, the rights of my State which I think are assailed; when on a sudden, having been given no time for preparation, I make the best defense I can, I am accused of being an agitator. Sir, if so, I glory in the name. ever meet your aggressions with what have of spirit; I will make what opposition can, knowing full well that I am only doing what my constituents expect and require at my hands, and if I failed to do it, they would

justly consider me as recreant to my duty. Mr. President, the accusation is not true that I stand here for the purpose of arguing this question in order to agitate and irritate gentle men. I have no such wish. I have no other desire than to ask gentlemen to reflect and see if they do not believe the bill is fraught with more evil than good to the institutions of the country. The Senator from Louisiana, in his closing remarks, paid a beautiful tribute to the Union of these States. I agree fully with him on that point. I admit all the advantages of the Union; but, nevertheless, I cannot fail see that here is a sectional controversy, a de termination on the one side to carry slavery over the whole of this continent, which, if perover the whole of this continent, which, if persisted in, will be met and met firmly, and no invocation to the beauties and glories of this Union will save us from that collision to which this attempt must necessarily lead. I have no fears that there will be a dissolution of the Union; but when we are threatened by southern gentlemen with dissolution, I must say to them, as a northern man, that I have great confidence in the ability of the North to take care of themselves. While I am no advocate for disunion, I must say, in reply to those wh threaten its dissolution, that even if that disas-trous result should come, the free North will survive the shock. I have no fears but that

each section may take care of itself, and least

section of the country towards another, I will of all have I any fear for the section to which I

nothing can prevent it. Let me assure gen-tlemen that nothing will lead to such a result to have no alliance with a class of men, or of politicians, who do not desire to associate with me in preserving this Union.

Sir, my whole life is well understood; my whole course has been that of a Union man, and the federal courts, to go into the free States, override their jurisdiction, take from them a man who has to be adjudged by them, carry him off from his home, to be tried before your federal tribunals. Do you believe you can execute it against the settled convictions of the North? The Senator from Connecticut said, if I understood him aright, that this was necessary because the feelings of the whole North had risen up in opposition to the Nebraska bill.

Here a question of order was raised by Mr. SUMNER, which required some time to decide. After its decision, Mr BUTLER resumed his remarks.

Mr. BUTLER. I did not even intend to impeach his memory, but simply to impeach his

peach his memory, but simply to impeach his want of information. The Senator from Mas-sachusetts, sir, has put his hand in too soon. I believe my courtesy towards the gentleman from Ohio is generally rather cordial, and I do not believe I would ever allow myself to violate, I will not say the beautiful proprieties which should characterize the conduct of men occupying the relations of gentlemen. I know sir, under what sanctions I speak when I speak here as a gentleman at least, and I had not the least idea of throwing an impeachment on his personal veracity.

I said that I owed a debt of justice to my honorable friend from Connecticut. I must stand here and perform my duty as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which my honorable friend from Connecticut is a

member. It has been said, by the Senator from Ohio, that this measure could be borne if it had originated with and been advocated by southern men; but that, when it came from a northern man, it was one of those things which was to be treated with scora and contempt. Now, what is the situation of my hon-orable friend from Connecticut? Did this originate with him? Is it the truth? Let the Senator from Massachusetts call me to order again. The fact is, Mr. President, that this matter came before the committee by a regular reference. It was referred to them upon petitions, resolutions, and remonstrances, I may say, from many of the district attorneys, marshals, and, I may add, judges of the Federal courts of the United States, and they came from the free States. The subject was fairly referred to the committee, and it devolved up-on my friend from Connecticut, indifferently, without regard to sections, to make the report as he did by the direction of the committee. believe I was the only one-but we ought not to mention what takes place in committee, and shall not do so. My friend is and has been acting upon the authority of the committee, and not on his own mere motion, as my honorable friend from Missouri [Mr. GEYER] can bear testimony. I said that I rose to do justice to that honorable gentleman, [Mr. Tovcey.] Why, sir, if I can state what took place in the

mmittee, but I believe I canno Mr. BRODHEAD. You can state it. Mr. BUTLER. Can I? Mr. BRODHEAD. Certainly.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee. State it all. Mr. BUTLER. Since it is to be disclose will state that I told the committee, substan tially: "Gentlemen, I am the chairman of this ommittee; but when it is said that a constitutional law of Congress cannot be enforced in the State courts, and that an individual discharging the duties of an officer under the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States is to be made a victim by the decision of an irresponsible multitude, in the nited States? Let me inform you again that you asking for a law against public opinion? I say, gentlemen, this has gone further than you think." Now, I will say, sir, that my friend from Connecticut then remarked: As long as we are in this confederacy-and he

party like a pipe stem, have come up and believe I was the only one who said nothing ited together on the slavery question, to roll upon the subject. The committee authorized ck, if it may be, the tide of battle which my friend from Connecticut to report the bill: and, allow me to say, he stands here in this temple of the Constitution maintaining his rights upon the altar of the Constitution of his country, not as a northern or a southern man, but as the organ of the Judiciary Committee of this body, desiring to preserve the Constitution of the United States.

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AND FOR SALE.—The Subscriber will dispose of thirty acres of land, being part of his farm known as Delcarlia, situated near the Little Falls, in Montgomery county, Md., and adjoining the contemplated water-works. It is an excellent piece of land, and both from its fertility and locality is admirably suited for a market garden. Apply to the undersigned, or to his overseer on Sept 17—if On H between 19th and 20th

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Robbery and Murder-Seven Persons Killed.

Gazette, published at Troy, (Mo.,) reates a shocking tragedy, said to have occurre in Monroe county, in that State, recently. According to the Gazetle's story-which reads as if it might not be true—a gentleman sold his farm for \$2,000, deposited it in the house with his family, and left home on business. During his absence he stopped a night at a house three miles from his own, and while asleep dreampt twice that his tamily were supplicating for help He got up, dressed himself, and in company with a German started for his own house. let the Gazette tell the result in its own lan-

The two in a short time came to the hous in which a light was discovered. This unfavorable omen at that hour of the night (it being able omen at that hour of the night (it being about 3 o'clock) confirmed the husband's worst suspicions. They approached the house, and, looking through a window, saw five men all surrounding a table, busily engaged in counting and dividing the money which they had secured. The first impulse of the enraged husband was to give an alarm, but the German, who deserves unbounded approbation for the very successful manner in which he managed the affair, bade the man be silent. He then instructed him to go to the back door and instructed him to go to the back door and knock, upon which the robbers would attempt to make their escape out of the one at which he (the German) was stationed.

The man accordingly made an alarm at the back door, upon which the midnight robbers endeavored to make their escape. Right man-fully did the German maintain his position, while with a revolver he killed four of the robbers and wounded the fifth, who was afterwards secured. Would that this were the only bloody spectacle which presented itself at that dead hour of night. The most heart-rending part remains yet untold. A wife and two or three children had been butchered, and lay weltering in pools of blood. The feelings of a husband and father can better be imagined than de-scribed, as he beheld this horrid spectacle.

The wounded man having been secured, made a full confession, in which he stated that an organized band of robbers was in the country, and that the ringleader lived in Lincoln or Pike county.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE WOOD .- Great Damage to Property.—A fire started in the woods, about fitteen miles from Charleston, South Carolina, on Thursday night last, and spread with great rapidity along the line of the South Carolina Railroad, till, at last accounts, it has approached within five miles of Charles-

ton. The Mercury of Saturday says: The fire was exceedingly violent and structive, and has done great injury to the farms on its route. A train, loaded with cotton taken in at Kingsville, caught fire yesterday from the current of burning flakes, and two cars, containing eighty bales, were burned. The remainder of the train came on to the Five Mile Post, when, finding it impossible to pass without extreme risk, they returned to the Seven Mile Post, and the engineer came to the city for orders. During a great part of yes-terday the city was completely shrouded in smoke.

The Charleston Standard also says: About eight or ten miles from the city the road was fringed on each side by a line of fire, while an occasional pine tree was seen stand ing like a pillar of blaze, with the flames danc ing and rushing out to extremest limbs. Few of these valuable trees were burned down, however; but the fire continued to increase and spread itself over the surface of the ground. Fences, barns, and negro huts were quickly surrounded, and in some instances wholly or partially consumed. Roads were crossed, nor was the iron track invincible

Another account states that one time th cars were surrounded by fire, and the passen gers suffered much from the smoke. The woods along the Georgia railroad, above Thompson, were also on fire at the same time. and it is feared great damage has been done in

that direction.

The Columbia (S. C.) Times of Saturday Are says the fire is sweeping everything in the neighborhood of Lexington Court House, and the town itself is threatened with destruction. Mills, houses, barns, stables, &c., for six or ten miles around, had fallen a prey to the flames.

THE NEW CITY OF LEAVENWORTH .- The Kansas Herald gives the following account of the growing prospects of the new city of Leavenworth:

Five months ago there was not a building the place. The town had then just been laid off, and the brush cut down. A sale of lots took place in October. Since that time its progress has been onward, and so far its pros perity is unparalleled. Just emerging from the brush, the town now presents a city like ap-pearance, with a population of near three hundred, and between seventy-five and one hun dred buildings have been put up in the space of about four months. Already we have a large three-story hote

one of the most commodious in the Territory, and another about being erected. There are in this place two dry goods houses, three grocery stores, one granary, several boarding houses, one steam saw mill, and another just opposite the town, with a shingle and lath me ne and grist mill. There is also a tailor's shop, a shomaker's shop, a barber, two black-smith's shops, a tin shop, several law offices, and two doctors' offices, three carpenter's shops, besides numerous other buildings, all up, and actually occupied by bona fide residents. There are now some eighteen or twenty buildings in process of erection, and many more will be built in the next month. It is believed there will be upwards of three hundred build ings put up in this place this season.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM .- A beautifu silver vase has been transmitted to Charleston, for Captain Ingraham, from the German res dents of Chicago, Illinois, as a testimonial of his gallant conduct in the Koszta case. The chronometer received from England is valued at \$500. The Charleston Standard notices a singular coincidence attending these handsome testimonials, and that is the fact that at the pre sent time the entire property of Captain Ingra ham is passing under the hammer to satisfy an execution for a security debt. As it is a liability incurred by the defalcation of a State official, the Standard appeals to the citizens of South Carolina to come to the aid of Captin Ingraham. The sum of \$20,000 would save his homestead, and that amount, it thinks, could be easily raised in Charleston, and no better testimonial could be tendered him by his im-mediate fellow citizens. He was, it appears, a large claimant under the French spoliation bill. his father, who served under Paul Jones, hav ing lost his entire fortune by French cruisers. The recent defeat of that bill has cut him off from all hope of meeting the heavy liabilities in which he was involved by the defalcation of the officer whose surety he was, without sacrific ing his entire estate. - Baltimore Sun.

ceived some new styles Albata und Silver Plated Ware that I offer at manufacturor's prices also, a large assortment of Spectacles, of every description; together with a good assortment of pure Silver Ware, of my own manufacture, which will retail at wholesale prices
H. O. HOOD,

418 Penn. avenue, bet. 44 and 6th sta., Sign of the Large Spread Eagle. Feb 25—d1wif

ONGWORTH'S Native Wines and Brandies. I have just received, and keep constantly on hand, Sparkling and Dry Catawba, the
Sweet Isabella Wines, and Catawba Brandy.
These Wines are made from the pure juice of the
grape, and pronounced to be the most wholesome
beverage in use.

B. JOST, Agent.
Also, Importer and Dealer in all kinds of Wines,
Liquors and Cigara, 181 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Jan. 30—2aw/im*

DAPER MOISTENER, a new inve parent Moistener, a new invention for moistening the leaves of a copying book, postage stamps, envelopes, and moistening the fingers when counting bank bills. Also useful for various other purposes. It will be found an indispensable article for every desk. It is perfectly simple and cheap, and must come into general use. Agents for Washington,

TAYLOR & MAURY,

Jan. 8

Booksellers, near 9th st.

SCHONENBERG & THUN, GENERAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, or the Collection of Claims, the Procurement o Patents, Bounty Lands, and Pensions.

BUREAU OF TRANSLATION From the French, Spanish Italian, and German Languages, and for Topographical and other

No. 4951, 7th Street, Wasa: 12ton City, D.C. FOR RENT.—Two neat Rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, at No. 445, M sreet, north, between 12th and 13th streets.

TO MEMBERS of Congress and Others.—
Silver Spoons, Forks. &c.—M: W. GALT & BRO, invite special attention to their stock of pure Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons and Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, and all other articles of pure Silver Ware, which is larger and more varied than ever offered to their customers.

M. W. GALT & BRO.

324 Pennsylvania avenue, bet, 9th and 10th sis. Feb 24—16

PROPERTY AGENCY. CHAS. P. WANNALL, AGENT FOR BUYING AND SELLING

AGENT FOR BUYING AND SELLING
REAL ESTATE.
Corner N. York Ave. & 9th St., Washington, D. C.
The Collection of House Rents and other Accounts promptly attended to.

REFERENCES:
JOHN W. MAURY, S. BACON & Co.
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NOV 18—(f

BROWN AND SHOOK

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MET CHANTS, RICHMOND, VA. And Agents for "Kerr's" "Summerdean" Old and P. Hanger's "Old Rye" Whisky. Pres

·All letters promptly answered, and orders filled TAYLOR & MAURY have the honor to announce the completion of preparations for the festive season. In addition to their ordinary

stock, (which has always been characterized by elegance and variety,) they have received—

A choice selection of beautifully illustrated and tastefully bound Books.

Articles of "vertu," in Porcelain, Bronze, and

Articles of "vertu," in Porcelain, Bronze, and other manufacture.

Writing Desks, in papier mache and rosewood.
Card Baskets, Inkstands, Ladies' Cabas.
Cigar Stands and Cases, Portemonnaies.
Taper Stands, &c.
Together with a general assortment of novelties remarkable for a combination of the useful with the ornamental, at prices suitable to the artisan or millionaire.

Book and Stationery store, near 9th street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and Plated Ware at Reduced Prices.—In anticipation of the approaching dull season, we offer our entire stock of elegant Gold Watches, Rich Jewelry, Pure Silverware, &c., at greatly reduced rates.

Persons would do well to examine our assort

ment, which is by far the largest, most fashionable and best selected ever offered to our customers.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

324 Penn. avenue, between 5th and 9th streets.

MRS. COWDEN CLARKE'S new Novel.
The Iron Cousin, or Mutual Influence, by
Mary Cowden Clarke, author of "The Complete
Concordance to Shakspeare."
Tegg's Dictionary of Chronology.
Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the
Good, by M. N Cousin; acreased by an Appendix
on French Art; translated by O. W. Wight.
TAYLOR & MAURY'S

OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY REGIS-TER for 1855.

The Navy Register for the United States for the year 1855 Official Army Register for 1855.

Just published and for saje at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Feb. 27
Bookstore, near 9th street TOHN R. BUTHMANN, Importer and Dealer in Wine, Brandy, Cigars, &c. ennsylvania avenue, south side, between Four nd-a-Half and Sixth streets, has received his ful

Madeira, Sherry, Port of various grades, Champagne, in quarts and pints, different brands. A great variety of Rhine Wine, some of

A great variety of Khine Wine, some of it sparkling.

Also, St. Peray sparkling red and white Claret at prices from \$3 50 per dozen to the highest order. order.
And numerous other kinds of Wine Also, very superior Cognae, pale and dark; Scheidam Gin, Jamaica Rum, fine old Whis key, Irish Malt, Cordials, and Havana Cigar-

Dec 20-2tawif8w THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC for just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

FOR RENT—Two large size furnished Rooms—Chamber and Parlor—at the corner of New York avenue and Ninth street, No. 367]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and Plated Ware at Reduced Prices.-In anticipation of the approaching dull season, we offer our entire stock of elegant Gold Watches. Rich Jewelry, Pure Silverware, &c. at greatly reduced rates.

Persons would do well to examine our asso

ment, which is by far the largest, most fashionable, and best selected ever offered to our customers.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

324 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS, best quality. A large assortment, at lowest market prices, constantly on hand, WALL & STEVENS, 302, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall (News.)

TAKE NOTICE, visitors and others attending the Metropolitan Fair.—I have just brought on from New York a large assortment of splendid Diamonds and a great variety of new styles rich Jewelry.

Also, some very superior Watches, which for true time cannot be surpassed.

I have also just finished a magnificent Silver

Tea Set that will compare favorably with anything of the kind at the Fair or in America

It will be exhibited free of charge to all at my store, 418 Pennsylvania avenue, between Fouranda half and Sixth streets.

DIANOS, PIANOS! We have now it Pianos ever offered in this city, from the justly re-nowned manufactories of Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; Bacon & Raven, New York; and Knabe, Gachle & Co., Baltimore; ranging in prices from \$225 to \$500.

\$225 to \$500.

In addition to those in store, we have on exhibition at the Metropolitan Mechanics' Fair, at the Smithsonian Institute, four superb Pianos, made expressly to our order for this Exhibition, any of which we will dispose of on reasonable terms.
Also on hand, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordens, Melodeons, Banjos, Strings, Music, &c.
Remember, at the Pinno, Music, Stationery
Perfumery, and Fancy Goods Store of JOHN F. ELLIS

306 Penn. avenue, near 10th street.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW Work, Wolfert's Roost and other Papers now first collected, by Washington Irving. Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems, by Herr Full Proof of the Ministry, a Sequel to the Bowho was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John

who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John N. Norton, A. M.
Memoirs of Lile, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon, by the Count de les Cases, with portraits and other illustrations.

Manuel of Sacred History, by John Henry Kurtz, D. D.

Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURYS Feb 15 Bookstore, near 9th street.

20 Pianos tuned, warranted to give satis STATIONERS' HALL djoining Kirkwood House

PARISH and other Pencillings, by Kirwan, author of Letters to Bishop Hughes, Romanism at Home, &c. Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott, price 25 cents.

Just received.

R. FARNHAM.

Dec. 15

YOKE NECK SHIRTS,—Our Assort-ment of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts is com-plete, and fits in all cases warranted at Dec 17—3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel

Extra Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Albata Forks, Spoons, &c.—M. W. Galt & Bro. have just received a beautiful assortment of—Extra Plated Tea Sets, latest styles Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Trays, &c. Also, superior Albata Forks and Spoons.

The above are of the very best quality, and unparally low.

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Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts

MRS. E. E. ALEXANDER can accommodate a few Gentlemen with Board; or a Lady and Gentlemen, on I street, between 6th and 7th, No. 562. The House is situated a short distance from the Patent Office and other Depart-Nov 10—11

WANTED-A Situation as Teacher of English, Mathematics, and Latin; also, the rudiments of Greek, if desired. All of which will be taught in the most approved manner.

The applicant is an experienced teacher, or good address, and will furnish the best references, both in regard to character and ability.

None but a liberal salary need be offered.

For particulars, address

DEADY MADE CLOTHING. Members And of Congress wishing to provide themselves with Superior Garmenta for the Winter, will find an elegant assortment at WALL & STEPHENS,

Dec 8-tf Pittsfield, Massachusette.

PURE SILVERWARE.—A Magnificent assortment.—M. W. GALT & BRO. call at tention to their unusually large assortment of Silverware, consisting of—Solid silver Tea Sets, complete.

Solid silver Tea Sets, complete.
Silver Pitchers, solid silver Castors.
Silver Cups and Saucers, Goblets.
Silver Fish Carvers and Forks, Crumb Scrapers Cake Knives, Fruit Shovels, Sugar Sifters Jelly Spoons, Cheese Scoups, Pickle Knives and Forks.

olive Spoons, Salad Tongs, Vegetable Forks.
Fruit Knives, Ice Tongs, Desert Knives.
Soup, cream, and gravy Ladles.
Ice Cream Knives, Salt Cellars. Napkin Rings, Butter Knives, Tea Strainers. Tea, Table, and Desert Spoons, and Forks of

every variety.

Breakfast and dinner Coffee Spoons, &c.

Also, a very large assortment of Fancy Silverware, suitable for wedding, birth-day, and other presents.

The above is by far the largest and most varied assortment ever offered to our customers. Being of our own manufacture, it is warranted pure silver, and offered at as low rates as similar goods

can be purchased for in any city in this country.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,
Sign of the Golden Eagle,
Penn. av., between 9th and 10th streets. "THE BLUE BOOK"-Official Regis-

ter of the United States, giving the names of all Officeholders under the Government, with their Salaries, Location, and time of appointment. A few copies of the last edition still for sale in Washington by

TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers, near Ninth street.

Price \$3 50. Sent, postage free, to any part of the United States excepting the Pacific coast. Feb 22 UTCH HERRING .-- 15 kegs, 1854, Vollen. Holland. For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS.

No. 40, opposite the Centre Market. A GENCY AT WASHINGTON.—To Claimants.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims before congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to premention and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and procuring scrip for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confirmation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows, and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay, &c., of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the government, for damages sustained in consequence of the aciton or conduct of the government; and, inseed, any business before Congressor the public offices which may require the aid of an agenter attorney. His charges will be moderate, and depending upon the amount of the elilim and the extent of the service.

Mr. F A. Dickins is known to most of those who

have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at

Washington.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid.

Sep 28—1yd (m) SPLENDID PIANOS, Great Bargains!—
The subscriber has just received two more of those very handsome Rosewood Pianos, iron frames, seven octaves, which, for richness of tone and finish, will compare most favorably with any other instruments for sale in this District. Those heretotore sold by the subscriber have given perfect satisfaction, and the manufacturer intends to put them at such a low price as to place them.

put them at such a low price as to place them within the reach of every family of moderate means.

Persons wishing to purchase a superior and really reliable Piano of warranted durability are respectfully invited to give these instruments the most critical examination. They will be disposed of on accommodating terms, either for each or approved notes, and in every instance a guaranty will be given.

As there is a growing demand for this particular manufacture, the subscriber has made arrange means for a constant supply.

ments for a constant supply.

Great bargains may it expected.

W. C. ZANTZINGER. GOSHEN BUTTER AND BUCK-

22 kegs Chemung county Butter, very fine.
13 do. Delaware county do. very good.
Platt Mills extra Buckwheat, in burrels, half, barrels, boxes, and bags.

Also, Pennsylvania Buckwheat, in bags,
For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,
No. 40, opposite the Centre Market
Dec 1—1wif (Star)

A the author of Olive, The Head of the Family
The Ogilvies, &c.

A Year of the War; by Adam G. De Gurowski.
Harper's Story Book, No. 2.
Feb 1

R. FARNHAM. CATIRE AND SATIRISTS, BY JAMES Hannay, author of Singleton Fontleroy, &c. Cosas de Espana, or Going to Madrid, via Bar

Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURYS March () Bookstore, near 9th street. GAUTIER'S. Just received a large as-sortment of Pate De Foies Gras, from Stras burg, in small and large jars.

Jan 22-1. GAUTIER

UNDER GARMENTS FOR THE SEA-sons.—The largest and best assortment of all qualities, will be found at WALL & STEVENS,

339, Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall.

ARRYSTE WALLS & STRVESS

MORNING GOWNS.—A large and fine assortment, at all prices, for ade by WALL & STEPHENS, Dec 13 Pn. av., next door to Ivon Hall.